FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SOVIET TROOPS IN CUBA EVIDENCE OF U.S. WEAKNESS

PY141558 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 14 Sep 79 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "A Dangerous Challenge"]

[Text] The presence of between two and three thousand Soviet combat troops in Cuba may not in itself represent much of a military threat to the United States or to any other country in the region, although by freeing Cuban soldiers for duty elsewhere it may imply an increased danger for non-communist forces in Africa and Asia. But the build-up does nevertheless confront the Jimmy Carter administration, which already is in deep enough trouble in domestic regions, with a challenge it cannot afford to ignore. For the last few years North American public opinion has been understandably worried by the decline in the relative-ability of the U.S. to influence events beyond its borders, especially those events which may have a direct bearing on U.S. national security. This concern has now reached such a high level that any evidence of Soviet activity in any part of the world is treated as proof that the U.S. has abandoned another former bastion. By appearing to tolerate the Soviet presence in Cuba Carter is undermining his own presidency. His popularity, already at an extraordinarily low ebb even for this stage of his term in office, has sunk still further since the presence of the Red Army troops was revealed.

This incident is also having its effect abroad. In Western Europe confidence in the U.S. commitment to come to the aid of its allies even if it means all-out war with the Soviet Union is not very high. In Latin America, moreover, there is a widespread feeling that the U.S. is no longer the force it once was and will not move a finger to prevent the establishment of extreme left-wing regimes. This feeling may be unjustified, but it is a factor that must be taken into account. The arguments favoured by the foreign policy-makers in Washington, who think that by supporting only democratic forces and denouncing dictatorships the U.S. will win the heart and mind of the Latin American man in the street, cut little ice south of the Rio Grande, where political conflicts are seen for the most part in old-fashioned terms as a no-holds-barred struggle for power. The enlightened policies now being pursued by the U.S. may, of course, achieve their objectives in the long run, but given the flimsiness of the democratic tradition in Latin America, and the common tendency to respect force more than reason or high principle, it would be foolish indeed to rely on it.

In international politics perceptions of power can matter just as much as power itself, and there can be no doubt that awareness of Soviet military supremacy and Soviet willingness to make use of it is a highly significant factor governments everywhere are having to take into account. No matter how noble the ideals the U.S. leaders espouse, they will have little influence in the world as a whole unless the solidarity and extent of U.S. military power can be taken for granted. To the sophisticated eye the presence of a few thousand Soviet troops in Cuba may be of minor interest. But there are very few sophisticated eyes around. To the rest of the world the Soviet Union appears to be engaged once again in probing for signs of U.S. weakness. Unless the troops are formally withdrawn, the message most people, whether in the U.S. or elsewhere, will receive is that the U.S. has retreated once again before Soviet singlemindedness, and this time at its own backdoor. Their reactions, conscious or unconscious, will be based on the assumption that the U.S. is even weaker than they had previously thought.

GENERAL SAYS SOVIETS HAVE NO INFLUENCE OVER MILITARY

PY141646 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1217 GMT 14 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Sep (NA)--Brig Gen Reynaldo Bignone, secretary general of the chief command of the army, has stated that Argentina "has maintained diplomatic relations with the USSR for many years, and despite the fact that our diplomatic representations include military missions, the thinking of the Argentine Armed Forces has not experienced even the slightest influence in all these years."

Bignone, who issued this statement in answer to an editorial published by the English language newspaper Buenos Aires HERALD, added: "And I believe that it is very unlikely that this will happen just because an Argentine military delegation will stay in that country for a few days." The high-ranking military officer last night made public the letter he sent to Buenos Aires HERALD editor Robert Cox, on 30 August through which he answered the editorial published by the newspaper on 23 August.

Refuting the criticism made by that commentary regarding the visit of a Soviet Army delegation, Bignone tells Cox that "the solid Christian and patriotic education" of the personnel of the Argentine Army enables them to distinguish "quite well any negative values and those who represent them, among them atheistic communism in any of its varied and present forms."

He adds that they are also able to recognize "communist supporters and those useful idiots who consciously or unconsciously, with diabolical hypocrisy or criminal indifference, do their best to help them achieve their objectives."

General Bignone adds: "This spiritual foundation and the strength of their convictions enabled the men of the Argentine Army to give their lives without any hesitation and achieve military victory against Marxist subversion."

Bignone, who said that this was "a personal opinion issued in a spirit of cooperation to clear up some doubts," also alludes to the visit which Gen Jose Montes, commander of military institutions, is paying to Moscow at present. The military chief regrets Cox's "basic doubts and concerns." Bignone says he could have given Cox "some elements for judgment" to clear these up before the publication of the editorial if the latter had stated his concerns to him.

Bignone adds: "The greatest efforts and main concerns of our institutions are aimed at the integral development of their men in the ethical, spiritual, technical, professional and physical areas, in that order of priority." He noted: There is, then, no reason for you to worry.

JOINT DECLARATION SIGNED WITH AUSTRIA ON TRADE, COOPERATION

PY141907 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1520 GMT 14 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Sep (NA)--Argentina and Austria emphasized in a joint declaration released here today the interest of Austrian enterprises in participating in large infrastructure projects planned by the Argentine Government, particularly hydroelectric projects and those related to steel industry development and river (?navigation).

The declaration, which was released just after Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr left the country, gives details of the negotiations and protocol visits made by the Austrian minister.

It also reports on the conversations held by the Austrian minister with Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor and Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz.

The document indicates that "during the meetings, the two foreign ministers exchanged views on various current international matters, particularly matters related to strengthening bilateral relations between the two countries," including aspects related to scientific and technological cooperation and bilateral economic relations. The documents also add that "the two governments have expressed interest in carrying out joint cooperation activities within the framework of the recommendations of the UN conference on technical cooperation among developing countries held in Buenos Aires in 1978 and the recent UN conference on the application of science and technology for development held in Vienna toward the end of last August."

The communique also states that it was agreed that an Austrian national tourist office will open in Buenos Aires as of 1 January, 1980, and it was emphasized that progress was made in trade negotiations, trade which has increased in the last few years and which shows possibilities of reaching amounts reflecting the real potential of the economies of the two countries.

In conclusion, the joint communique mentions the agreements signed yesterday to prevent double taxation, the military service regulation for citizens with double nationality and the creation of a binational mixed commission which will evaluate the results of the economic and industrial cooperation given to all sectors believed to be of common interest.

CHIEF OF STAFF LEAVES FOR CHILEAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

FY151857 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1534 GMT 15 Sep 79 FY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 15 Sep (TELAM)--Maj Gen Carlos Guillermo Suarez Mason, chief of the army staff, left this morning for Santiago, Chile, on a special invitation by the Chilean Government to participate in the ceremonies in celebration of the independence of that country. When questioned by newsmen at Ezeiza International Airport, he said that it is very natural that they have invited us, and we are going with much pleasure; he also stressed that the independence of Chile transcends any possible disagreements.

He said: I believe that this is a happy event for all Americans and, of course, we will share it--particularly we Argentines from Jose de San Martin's fatherland.

When he was asked his opinion on the activities of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission in this country, he stated that its presence here is due to a political decision of the military junta and the president. He said: They are working with full freedom, and I hope they will be able to form an objective impression of the country, of the treatment of the people, that is, the prisoners, and also of the concern there is over those cases about which there is no complete information.

He was then asked for his opinion on whether the periodic visits exchanged among members of the armed forces of the Latin American countries contribute to drawing them closer to each other. He replied in the affirmative, adding that contacts among persons, leaders and peoples, among them members of the armed forces, are always very useful in every way and to everybody.

WELFARE MINISTER RECOMMENDS 'CAREFUL' ANTARCTIC STRATEGY

PY151442 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Sep 79 p 6 PY

[Text] Rear Adm Jorge A. Fraga (ret), social welfare minister and former national director for the Antarctic, maintained during an interview on Radio Continental that the possibility of the international community recognizing Argentine sovereignty over a sector of the Antarctic "is highly uncertain." He said further that "the sovereignty of this country over that region has not been formally recognized by any country in the world," especially not by the largest nations, which favor "certain forms of internationalization or condominium." In view of this situation he offered his opinion that "Argentina should adopt a very careful and flexible strategy. First, it should try to establish the validity of its rights, based on the fact that no country of the world has undertaken as intensive and prolonged activity in the Antarctic as Argentina." Minister Fraga made these statements during an interview occasioned by the publication of a book he wrote on the so-called "white continent."

MILITARY OFFICER TO JOIN BEAGLE TALKS IN ROME

PY141230 Paris AFP in Spanish 0336 GMT 14 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Sep (AFP)--Brig Basilio Lami Dozo, secretary general of the Argentine Air Force, left for Rome today to join his country's representatives who are participating in the proceedings of the papal mediation of the southern border conflict with Chile. Ambassador Guillermo Monnayo, who is presiding over the Argentine delegation, returned to Rome early this week. He studied the development of the negotiations with Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor being conducted with the participation of the papal delegate, Cardinal Antonio Samore.

GOVERNMENT PROMULGATES LAW ON MISSING PERSONS

PY131524 Paris AFP in Spanish 1318 GMT 13 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Sep (AFP)--It became known here today that the Argentine Government last night promulgated the law by which allegedly missing persons can be declared "presumably dead" without announcing that it had done so. The draft of this law was disclosed two weeks ago by Interior Minister Albano Harguindeguy. It had stirred up a wave of protests by humanitarian organizations and relatives of missing persons. The law, which appeared in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE on Wednesday as No 22068, applies to those persons who were reported missing between 6 November 1974, when the state of siege was put into effect, and 12 September, when the law was promulgated.

BITTEL FACES TRIAL FOR STATEMENTS ON IHRC VISIT

PY142117 Buenos Aires, TELAM in Spanish 1639 GMT 14 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Rio Gallegos, 14 Sep (TELAM)--This city's federal judge, Federico Manuel Pinto Kramer, notified [Corrio Vistas] federal attorney Victor Novaro, through secretary Victor Manuel Monti, about the trial which he opened on behalf of the government against Deolingo Felipe Bittel for remarks the latter had made in connection with the IHRC visit to Argentina. In this manner, the judge ordered that an investigation be conducted to establish whether Bittel's remarks violate Law 20.840 on federal security or other laws regarding terrorist or subversive activities.

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT NEEDED TO CONSOLIDATE DEMOCRATIZATION

PA162351 Caracas VENPRESS in Spanish 0754 GMT 15 Sep 79 PA

[By Maria Eugenia Diaz]

[Excerpts] Caracas, 14 Sep (VENPRES)--Bolivia is an island surrounded by dictatorships, Bolivian representative to the 66th World Interparliamentary Conference Felix Vargas Lucero said today. Vargas referred to Bolivia's reincorporation in the World Interparliamentary Union (IPU) after 15 years of dictatorship and told VENPRES that on Monday, following its official registration, "Bolivia will ask the forum for solidarity in defending its democracy in the face of all de facto governments." He referred to its neighbors Chile, Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay.

The Bolivian delegate said his country is striving to consolidate its democracy. In this respect, it will ask for international support at the conference, noting that the success of Bolivia's democracy could become contagious to neighboring countries. He pointed out the possibility of a contagious effect, and said it represents a constant threat [as received] to Bolivia, an island surrounded by dictatorships on all sides. He then said the Andean Pact governments have shown their interest in and solidarity with the Bolivian democratization process. He wished to achieve a similar attitude on the part of the union member nations, he noted.

As to the competition between the Soviet Union and the United States in making offers to Bolivia for the exploitation of its minerals, the parliamentarian said nothing has yet been decided in that respect. He said, however, that in its policy to maintain relations with all nations, Bolivia will accept aid regardless of ideological considerations. Therefore, he added, Bolivia will not accept any type of ideological conditions linked to aid.

NATIONAL CONGRESS RECOMMENDS DISBANDING PARAMILITARY FORCES

PY151402 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 12 Sep 79 p 1 PY

[Excerpt] During its session yesterday, the National Congress approved a resolution recommending that the executive branch order the immediate disbanding of all paramilitary groups now existing in the country, particularly those in Santa Cruz City. The resolution was approved because of charges that irregular forces in Santa Cruz have attacked university students in that city who are on a hunger strike.

SANTA CRUZ UNIVERSITY CONFLICT AGGRAVATED

PY151703 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1657 GMT 14 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 14 Sep (LATIN)--A countrywide university student protest with hunger strikes today led to a 24-hour strike among the workers in this eastern Bolivian department located 900 km southeast of La Paz. At midnight the Departmental Labor Central [COD] decreed a strike in solidarity with groups of university students on hunger strikes and in protest of armed groups which are said to be intimidating the student movement.

Several dozen students of the local Gabriel Rene Moreno University today spent their ninth day of voluntary fasting, demanding the resignation and trial of Walter Parada, vice rector of the university.

Parada has been charged by the students with responsibility for the shooting of students and workers in 1971 after the bloody military coup which brought Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez to power.

The hunger strike, which is being held at the headquarters of the factory workers union, provoked an attack by armed groups last Monday. A student was seriously wounded and several were beaten. The terrorist attack caused a wave of university strikes throughout the country on Tuesday, and activities at the eight state universities came to a standstill for 24 hours.

On the other hand, a 48-hour strike by university administrative personnel ended today while the hunger strike initiated on Tuesday by groups of students at the greater University of San Andres (UNSA) in La Paz spread to the Cochambaba and Sucre universities in the last few hours, according to reports received here.

The labor protest decreed in this departmental capital today followed a second attack, launched yesterday against the students on strike. Groups of civilians discharged firearms and threw teargas bombs against the union headquarters where the university students are fasting. Police reports said that there were no casualties.

The incident led to the virtual stagnation of the negotiations being held here by the commissions sent from La Paz by the National Congress, the government, the Bolivian Labor Central and the Bolivian University Confederation (CUB).

Inactivity was almost total in this departmental capital of 300,000 inhabitants, despite opposing statements by the transport workers, railway workers, businessmen and teachers organizations which rejected the strike order, considering it to have an exclusively political basis.

Meanwhile, the state of alert and general mobilization declared yesterday by the Bolivian university students, numbering about 60,000, continued in force today.

BOMB FOUND IN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES BUILDING

PY151934 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 11 Sep 79 p 9 PY

[Excerpts] A bomb was found yesterday in one of the bathrooms of the Chamber of Deputies. It did not explode, thanks to the timely intervention of specialists from the Bolivian police.

Last Thursday, an anonymous telephone call announced that a bomb had been placed in the Legislative Palace and that it would explode at any moment. The congress session continued while the police made a fruitless search for the bomb. It was thought that it was a false alarm or a bad joke. Yesterday, however, the threat became a reality without any warning.

BRIEFS

BUDGET DIRECTOR--Willy Calle has been appointed new general director of the budget in the Finance Ministry. [La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0407 GMT 12 Sep 79 PY]

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT--Jose Justiniano has assumed his duties as the new president of the Bolivian central bank, replacing Enrique Garcia Ayaviri. [La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0526 GMT 13 Sep 79 PY]

FIGUEIREDO PLEDGES DEMOCRACY, CALLS FOR COOPERATION

PY141547 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Sep 79 p 33 PY

[Speech delivered by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo to the Rio de Janeiro trade association on 12 September 1979 on the occasion of its 145th anniversary]

[Text] It is really comforting for a leader to know that he can count on the support of his country's businessmen, especially in times like these when so many changes are taking place in our world, in politics, in the economy and in society.

We are happy to be at the same time witnesses and leading actors of what history is bound to note as the most exciting experience of an entire generation of Brazilians.

I have three things to say in connection with the speech of the president of your association.

First: It is my firm intention to turn this country into a democracy. The mere voicing of this unassuming statement entails a deep-rooted conviction that we shall see our country organized on a lasting basis, in line with universally accepted principles of pluralism and civic freedoms.

I am sure that the people understand me because I speak with obvious sincerity and without personal ambitions. I know that they believe in the pure truth I offer them. I know that they are ready to follow me on the path--always more difficult because it is the true one--which will lead us to full democracy.

The democracy which the 1964 revolution promised and which I swore to restore is a Brazilian democracy for Brazilians. We will not use somebody else's model, even though there are many very good democracies around the world.

My democratic dream is based on the legitimacy of the people's political representation and the Christian and humanitarian principles characteristic of all Brazilians.

We want true parties representing the many political beliefs of this country. But we want these parties to be legitimate, committed to the necessary changes but rejecting all doctrines alien to our way of life.

We want parties which will fulfill current Brazilian needs as a means to build the country's future.

We want the vote to be an expression of the people's sovereignty. Thus, it must be free from the pressures of economic power and demagogic distortions.

Second: In the economic field my government upholds the following priorities: to battle inflation, to level off the balance of payments, and to provide the country with a program of energy production compatible with our development and capable of providing for current and future needs.

These three objectives can be attained only through conscientious joint efforts. They will not be attained if we approach them with mental reservations or egotistical ideas.

The wage earners are, above all, breadwinners. For them, every price increase entails a real reduction of their purchasing power, that is, a reduction of their capability to provide for the subsistence and comfort of their families.

The anxiety, concern and insecurity stemming from this situation create the appropriate atmosphere for smouldering dissatisfaction, for the development of difficulties and problems. It is only natural that this situation gives rise to absurd demands and the agitation which comes with them.

It is not difficult to blame all these social problems on existing forces which are interested in destabilizing society and creating problems for the government and businessmen. However, we should be able to recognize the causes and separate them from the effects.

Those forces would be impotent and their efforts would be in vain if inflation did not provide them with credibility which is personally felt every day by the great majority living from the product of its toil.

I do not wish to oversimplify and place the blame for inflation on some single sector of society. I honestly admit that we are all to blame: the government, the businessmen, the consumers. For this very reason our victory against it can be attained only through an all-encompassing effort in which everyone must participate.

The balance of payments and the energy situation are closely and directly related. Realistically speaking, there are no immediate solutions for either of them. However, I can say that we are solving these problems.

Next week government and private business will undertake a commitment to manufacture and produce fuel from renewable sources for one quarter of a million alcohol-powered vehicles, which will travel all over the world. Another accord with the cement industry will outline the mechanisms by which this sector, which is responsible for one sixth of our oil consumption, will be converted to burn coal.

Third: I am still determined to make all the efforts I can to guarantee to all Brazilians a fairer participation in the yields of everyone's toil. This desire epitomizes my government's commitment to the ideal of guaranteeing each Brazilian the opportunity--and the right--to benefit from the progress we are attaining.

Seeing the miracles of a highly developed economy in an great center of production and trade, an observer might easily forget about the enormous parts of our territory where millions of Brazilians stubbornly plod on for subsistence, and where millions of others suffer from diseases which could be avoided or cured. Others hide, out of shame of their nakedness, the rigors caused by hunger and the lack of things which so many others have in excess.

I say this so that we will not forget--looking at impersonal figures--that there are people, human beings, suffering a great deal for this Brazil of ours.

Thus, my government is engaged in national housing, public health, basic sanitation, education, social welfare, urban services and facilities, mass transportation, job creation, hygiene and labor security programs capable of guaranteeing better standards of living to our fellow countrymen.

Therefore, I confirm what I said recently in Belo Horizonte: "I will believe that national independence has been attained only after the investments made in the peoples' health, education, housing and well-being can be described in figures as magnificent as those we use to describe our visible and obvious material progress."

SOVIET TROOPS IN CUBA VIEWED AS CONTINENTAL CONCERN

PY141817 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 11 Sep 79 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "A Challenge to the Continent"]

[Text] The theatrical appearance of a Soviet combat brigade on Cuban territory during the height of the nonalined meeting means, in the first place, a failure by the U.S. secret services comparable to their failure in Iran. The fact is that the Soviets have been there since the beginning of the decade; and the indignation which is now being demonstrated by Gerald Ford is in response to themisinformation received by the former president.

The presence of those troops is to be specially noted because Latin America, for obvious reasons, has always been of very low priority among the Kremlin's objectives. The Russians were sold enough to make an incursion into Latin America toward the end of the 1950's utilizing Fidel Castro's enthusiasm and Krushchev's optimism; but when the missile crisis occurred the high cost of the adventure disenchanted them, and the withdrawal ordered by Khrushchev inspired Brezhnev's policy once he assumed power in 1964. A return to the classic line of Soviet policy toward Latin America based on correct government to government relations and brutal control over the local communist parties. During the first years of the 1960's, the predominance of democratic governments in Latin America permitted extensive freedom of action for the communist parties--which were linked to Moscow by an umbilical cord--to such an extent that during the eurphoria of Khrushchev's last years they ended up by adopting positions, such as that of the Brazilian Communist Party, which did not correspond t the desires of the traditional Soviet bureaucracy.

Throughout the continent we are now experiencing a return to institutional normalcy, with the customary exceptions; and the USSR is again attempting to take advantage of the weakness which it senses on the American side.

This weakness is certainly more serious than an eventual presence of Soviet troops. The SALT accord may not be--and everything indicates that this is the case--a bad business transaction; but what concerns the average American--and the U.S.'s allies--is the doubt over when there will be an end to the withdrawal which was started to terminate the United States' participation in Asian conflicts; a sensation of moral inferiority which a hesitating president and a divided State Department have not been able to dispel.

Meanwhile, the question of Soviet troops is far from being a matter which is the exclusive or preponderant concern of the United States. The "Russification" of Cuba is of interest to the entire continent, and it demonstrates a blatant irony in the protest made by Prime Minister Fidel Castro during the nonalined conference "against foreign bases" at a time when he is harboring a Soviet combat brigade, or the equivalent of 7,000 men. Maintaining or not maintaining relations with Cuba may be a technical problem for foreign ministries; but what cannot be hidden in the shadows, especially now, is the fact that Cuba was an accomplice of political movements preaching armed struggle in Latin America; that the most radical factions made technical stopovers in Cuba for postgraduate courses.

In this sense, the problem created by the presence of Soviet troops pertains to the American continent as a whole--a place where they having nothing to do--including the future prospects and the problems of Washington diplomacy and of a chief of state in crisis.

Carter Default

PY151923 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Sep 79 p 3 PY

[Excerpts] Moscow has decided to create another Cuban problem similar to the 1962 missile crisis when it attempted to store nuclear missiles on its satellite's territory which threatened the whole continent. It is also similar to the 1970 crisis when the USSR began the construction of a base for its submarines on Cuba's southern coast. It is customary that the Russians are never discouraged by their failures; they return and attack the points where their previous initiatives failed. This time, successfully outwitting the U.S. intelligence services--which had slackened their surveillance of Cuba, or which had not reported to the authorities, or the authorities decided to ignore the reports--the Soviets placed an armored combat brigade on the island, supported by advanced fighter-bombers capable of transporting nuclear warheads [ogivas nucleares], by new rockets for air defense, by several troop transport planes and by attack submarines. In addition to all of this, the brigade (which has from 3,000 to 7,000 soldiers) is also supported by ultra-sophisticated electronic listening instruments capable of spying on the activities of not only civilian and military authorities, but also on the activities of private citizens in the two Americas.

On analyzing the U.S. reaction to the Soviet military offensive policy, we observe with astonishment and apprehension that the leaders of the great northern nation were not aware that the USSR follows, on military and diplomatic levels, the classic rules of Clausewitz's strategy, supplemented by the corollaries written by two disciples of this antagonistic ideology--General Ludendorff, dictator of the Second Reich, and Lenin, the founder of the Soviet empire. Clausewitz considered war to be the continuation of diplomacy through other means; the goal is not victory in battle but the imposing of one's will on the enemy. Ludendorff and Lenin, partly inverting and completing Clausewitz's doctrine, maintained that diplomacy itself is a war, a mixture of diplomatic and military measures for imposing a power's will on its adversary, or, according to the ideas of these two authentic representatives of imperialism, the global international system. Such a challenge, it is true, cannot be combatted exclusively with talk.

It is possible that the calculation of the Russians is valid in view of President Carter's indecision. Nevertheless, regarding the Senate, which is now being more firm than before, this calculation could have an opposite effect, so that the Soviets might be hoisted on their own petard. Another aspect of Soviet blackmail: According to all indication, Moscow, taking advantage of the political disagreements between Vance, Brzezinski and Young, with eventual partial concessions regarding Cuba, expects to get the U.S. Senate to ratify the SALT II accord. It is a game with great risks. But the United States does not lack weapons. The nonratification of the SALT II accord and the strengthening of its relations with China--which could extend to military collaboration with the great Asiatic power, could impose moderation on the USSR.

If Carter lets himself be manipulated by the Russians due to electoral interests he is not only risking his re-election (which would not be such a great loss for his country), he is also risking beginning the strategic surrender of the United States in the face of Russian impositions.

PINOCHET PRESS CONFERENCE WITH FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

PY150157 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Chilean President Augusto Pinochet has met with foreign correspondents accredited in Santiago. During his press conference held at government house, Pinochet discussed national and international issues.

Pinochet agreed with foreign theories which state that his government is a third alternative, but he declined to discuss the issue any further since it demands a more extensive analysis. He also labeled as communists those who infiltrated certain organizations and who defend extremists and terrorists. Moreover, he reported that collective bargaining agreements have been achieved in 15 important enterprises, thereby benefiting their 17,000 workers. He reasserted his warning to those who violate the political process and said he was in favor of the movement in support of the government, but not if it is motivated by personal ambition.

The president discussed these and other international issues in a press conference this morning with about 20 [words indistinct] and foreign correspondents accredited in Chile. The 1-hour-long meeting, held in the cabinet's conference room, was also attended by Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez; Gen Julio Fernandez, government secretary general; Gen Rene Escaurizza, presidential chief of staff; Luciano Vazques, chief of the social communications directorate [dinacos]; [name indistinct], chief of the international press department; and Eduardo Ramirez, of the presidential press secretariat.

The president discussed the general situation, noting that Chile-U.S. relations are normal. He said: We are not overly friendly, but although some interested parties tried to make the Letelier case, which is a strictly judicial issue, a political issue, the case received proper handling because of the U.S. attitude.

Pinochet said economic relations with the United States are at an optimum level. He noted that he meets daily with U.S. bankers and businessmen who are interested in investing their capital in Chile. This country attracts them because of its tranquillity, the strength of its government, its authority and its seriousness.

Later, he discussed Chilean-Mexican relations for the first time in public. He said that although Chile and Mexico do not maintain diplomatic relations and there is no agreement between them, there is an (?understanding) between the people of the two nations.

Discussing other international issues, Pinochet said that Chile's relations with Nicaragua and with other Central American nations are very good. He added: We have very good relations with Brazil and Ecuador; and we have normal relations with the rest of the Latin American nations, with the exception of Bolivia with which we do not have relations.

About Europe, Pinochet noted the particularly good relations which Chile has with the FRG, France and Spain. He said: [Words indistinct] I do not know. Answering a question he said that his country is interested in having contacts with Europe. We are interested in normalizing this situation because since 11 September 1973 Chile has been the target of a negative campaign [words indistinct] whose center is based in Europe. This willingness to resume contact, which is mutual, allows us to normalize our relations and thus receive the benefits of the most advanced technology.

He also noted the good relations with China, a communist country which adheres to a noninterventionist policy, something on which we agree because we also are not interested in exporting our ideas. Pinochet noted the excellent relations with Japan, and stated that he hoped to visit this country next year. At the same time, he said that he has pending invitations to visit countries of South Asia, but does not know whether he will accept them. He recalled the difficult times with Argentina last year because of the southern border conflict, but stated that we can renew good relations now that the problem has been handed over for the pope's mediation. Chile is willing and well disposed to resume relations and so is Argentina. This has been a problem between brothers and logically should be solved accordingly. I have nothing to say regarding our other neighboring countries, our relations are normal.

Regarding the Chilean economy, the chief of state reiterated what has been achieved and once again gave the figures he had already announced in his recent speech. [Words indistinct] support for the agricultural sector, stating that the loans granted last year amounted to $28 million, and this year to $40 million. In addition, the mortage on each plot of land which had been handed over was converted into a tax payment, thus enabling the owners to obtain other loans. Talking about the social sector, he made reference to the civilian-military assistance programs which benefited the needy.

When questioned on the recent statements made by Roberto Viaux, in the sense that ideas cannot be eradicated by decrees and that political ideology will always exist, Pinochet stated that he would not give his opinion and that he was not going to make any comments on this issue. As Gen Roberto Viaux will read this interview, he stated, he will understand what I mean. He is a retired general and deserves to be treated as such.

When questioned on whether he supposed that the presence of 3,000 soldiers in Cuba represent a threat to Latin America, he stated that of course they are a threat but not for South America, they are a threat to the Caribbean region. This is not because the Russians are going to attack, it is because they are the ones who prepare, they are the professors of those who do attack.

Referring to the United States--without mentioning it--General Pinochet stated that someone has to become the leader and if he does not do so, history will take care of judging him.

Regarding terrorist attacks, Pinochet stated that any announcement by the government is said to be false and that when the attackers are caught, there are always those ready to demand their freedom. Pinochet added that he believes that those self-appointed defenders are communists who have infiltrated some organizations and who hope, should the attackers be set free, that [words indistinct]. He concluded by stating that they can explode 500,000 bombs between Africa and Santiago but this will not deter the government, which will just go on making arrests.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH FRENCH COUNTERPART

PY141457 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1943 GMT 13 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Paris, 13 Sep (LATIN)--French indicated to Chile that it is concerned about the human rights problems in that country, and that it will maintain diplomatic pressure to obtain an improvement in this situation, French officials revealed today.

One of the officials said that French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet used hard and direct language during a working lunch with Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos last night, while the police confronted demonstrators on the streets who were protesting the visit. An official said that France is really concerned about the whereabouts of Chileans who have disappeared.

He added that Francois Poncet spoke clearly during his meeting with Cubillos last night, and that Poncet said that France will continue with its efforts aimed at improving human rights in Chile. Cubillos is touring Europe to discuss Chilean relations with European countries and to strengthen Chilean trade with the EEC.

The French officials said that there are 6,000 refugees in France eager to return to their country, and that there are many Chileans who have disappeared whose whereabouts should be discovered. They also said that the French Government wants to increase its trade with Chile, and that it maintains and will increase pressure in defense of human rights.

Last night, the demonstrators protested President Augusto Pinochet's dictatorship and the sale of French Mirage combat fighters and other modern weapons to Chile. Cubillos, who is making a 4-day visit to France, today met French industrialists, bankers and businessmen in an effort to attract investors. During the meeting he explained his country's economic development and the struggle against inflation.

French officials said that French industrialists are particularly interested in large Chilean projects, including hydroelectric projects, automotive assembly plants and chemical factories. They said that the Santiago subway system is being built with French technology and financial assistance.

Tomorrow, Cubillos will meet with French Foreign Trade Minister Jean-Francois Deniau and other high officials. Cubillos will also meet with UNESCO General Director Amadou Mahtar Mbow at UNESCO headquarters in Paris.

The Chilean minister has already visited London, Madrid and Geneva, and it is expected that he will arrive in Bonn, FRG, next Saturday.

CASE OF 35 DETAINEES SUBMITTED TO COURT

PY132211 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] The Interior Ministry this morning filed charges [requerimiento] in the San Miguel appeals court against all 35 persons who were detained last Saturday in front of the San Cayetano Church under charges of violating regulations of the national security law.

The announcement was made by Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez, who said that the 3-day detention at the disposal of the interior minister expires today, and that they now are at the disposal of the courts. Furthermore, the minister noted that there are no priests or nuns among the persons who were arrested, as was initially reported by some agencies.

Fernandez said that a special judge must now by appointed to question the detainees and to hear the case.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO INVESTIGATE 'GUYANA ISSUE'

PA150313 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 10 Sep 79 p 1-1 PA

[Text] Caracas, 9 Sep (VENPRES)--Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco will request "with utmost urgency" details from former President Perez regarding the "Guyana issue."

A communique issued by the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry, quoting statements made by Zambrano in Havana, announced that the foreign minister has described as "unheard of" the fact that the Venezuelan public should learn about talks on border problems held by former President Perez and the prime minister of Guyana, Forbes Burnham, "from statements made by the latter."

"I plan to request details of the case with utmost urgency, from both former President Perez and from those who accompanied him, since the issue is of greatest importance to Venezuela and should immediately be studied and analyzed," Zambrano said, according to the Foreign Ministry.

"Following then-President Perez's visit to Guyana last year, no communique was issued, nor was any information released to the public or to the opposition parties. No direct report has been received on the subject since I took over the Foreign Ministry, nor is there any report in the files of the directorate of borders," the communique quotes the foreign minister as saying.

"The press attributes to Guyanese Prime Minister Forbes Burnham a statement that Venezuela's territorial claim is lacking in foundation. I deeply regret that there should have been such a public pronouncement, which runs contrary to the letter and spirit of the protocol of Port-of-Spain," the quoted statements continued.

The foreign minister said: "It is not my intention or my desire to in turn make statements which run contrary to that agreement, and certainly not to enter into polemics with Prime Minister Burnham, with whose country the Venezuelan Government has and hopes to maintain the best of relations. However, there is a risk that my silence in this situation could be interpreted as acquiescence."

The test of the Zambrano statements adds: "I consider it unnecessary to reiterate the historical, juridical and moral bases of our territorial claims, because they are well known."

"We inherited this problem from British imperialism, of which both Venezuelans and Guyanese were victims, and we must seek solutions as nations which have in common not only geographical proximity but also our status as developing countries.

"I believe that the best climate for this is certainly not one of public controversy," concluded the Foreign Ministry document which quotes Zambrano's statements in Havana.

EXPORT PRICES OF HEAVY RESIDUAL FUELS INCREASED

PA151600 Paris AFP in Spanish 1441 GMT 15 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 15 Sep (AFP)--It was reported here today that Venezuela has decided to increase the export price of its heavy residual fuel. On the average, it sells 450,000 barrels a day of this fuel. The new price for fuels containing 0.3 percent sulphur will be $24.60 a barrel (previously $23.70). With a 1 percent sulphur content the price will be $23.53 (previously $21.55) and with a 3 percent sulphur content it will be $18.50 (previously $21.55). [figures as received]

The new prices set by the Energy and Mines Ministry and the state-owned Venezuelan Petroleum Enterprise [PETROVEN] will be in effect tomorrow and will mean an additional revenue of approximately $1 million a day to Venezuela.

It has also been reported that as a result of the price increases set by the OPEC at the beginning of the year, Venezuela received in the first 6 months additional revenues of 4.8 billion bolivares (approximately $1.2 million) for PETROVEN and 15 billion bolivares (more than $3 billion) for its treasury.

It has also been reported that the increases established by OPEC on 26 June will be felt in the second half of the year. Venezuela will receive additional revenue of a little less than 7 billion bolivares (more than $1.5 billion) from those increases.

PURELY ECONOMIC CONCEPT OF INTEGRATION REJECTED

PA162205 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 1640 GMT 15 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 14 Sep (VENPRES)--Venezuela today turned down the purely economic concept of integration, according to the statement made by Eduardo Fernandez, Venezuelan representative to the 66th World Interparliamentary Conference. Fernandez noted before the parliamentary forum that "the new international order can be based only on the integrationist idea."

He added that integration worldwide must be based on specific processes of regional and subregional integration, and added that "the Andean Pact is an example of economic, social and popular aspiration."

He referred to the idea of the "Andean parliament: and said: "We turn down the purely economic concept of integration."

"In regard to parliaments, we have recently promoted, through proposals submitted by President Luis Herrera Campins, the idea of an Andean parliament," he said.

The creation of the "Andean parliament" was decided by the chiefs of state of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia at the recent summit in Quito. The five foreign ministers considered the parliament as "the pact's political organ par excellence."

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR--Australian Foreign Minister Andrew Sharp Peacock has announced in Canberra the appointment of Allan Brown as the first resident ambassador to Venezuela. Brown will present his credentials to President Luis Herrera in November. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 12 Sep 79 PA]

SRV'S PHAM VAN DONG ARRIVES IN PANAMA CITY

PA151617 [Editorial Report PA] Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish at 1510 GMT carried a live relay from the Panamanian Force terminal in Panama City on the arrival of Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong in Panama. When Pham Van Dong stepped out of his aeroflot plane he was met by Panamanian President Aristides Royo and Lt Col Florencio Flores, the national anthems of Vietnam and Panama were played. The Vietnamese premier, accompanied by President Royo and Lt Col Florencio Flores, then reviewed an honor guard composed of a National Guard platoon. President Royo then introduced all his ministers to Pham Van Dong who then did likewise with the members of his retinue. The Vietnamese premier was then given a bouquet of flowers by one of the Panamanian ministers. At 1519 GMT, President Royo and Pham Van Dong got into an automobile and left the air terminal. The airport relay ended at 1521 GMT.

Meets With Royo

PA160315 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 15 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpt] During an interview held prior to the signing of the joint declaration by President Aristides Royo and Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong, the Panamanian chief of state said that the Vietnamese cause never needed explanation in Panama despite international press claims that Vietnam was losing the war. Panama, he said, always had faith in the Vietnamese victory. The visit by the leader of an ancient, heroic people, Royo added--because Vietnam had fought invaders repeatedly--is of great significance to our country. Royo noted that there is no comparison between the Panamanian and the Vietnamese causes although their objective was the same. Vietnam, he added, had to choose armed struggle to gain its liberation. It was that armed struggle, he continued, which makes that people fight even harder to preserve peace.

Pham Van Dong's visit to Panama, explained Royo, constitutes the embrace of two peoples who, although widely separated geographically, are very close in their liberating objectives. The Panamanian chief of state acknowledged Vietnam's support of our cause and said that Vietnam is the first country to adhere to the neutrality treaty protocol, which is important to Panama's cause.

Pham Van Dong, in turn, expressed great emotion and gratitude for President Royo's generous words and for his invitation to visit Panama, the first by a Vietnamese leader and one which marks the new bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The Vietnamese premier told President Royo that the Panama Canal would always belong to the Panamanian people and added that his country supports Panamanian efforts to give the country a brilliant future, providing an example to other nations of the continent. He concluded by expressing his admiration for the courage of the Panamanian people and for their excellent qualities.

Joint Declaration Issued

PA160316 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 15 Sep 79 PA

[Text] The joint declaration signed by Panamanian President Aristides Royo and Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong notes that the sixth nonalined summit conference approved by consensus the endorsing, as of 1 October 1979, by its member nations of the protocol of the treaty on the permanent neutrality of the Panama Canal, guaranteeing at all times access to the canal to vessels from all nations of the world on an equal basis. Panama agreed with the illustrious representative of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong, to recognize the People's Republic of Kampuchea as the only legitimate government in Cambodia and to condemn the criminal Pol Pot regime.

The joint declaration points out that the Vietnamese premier reiterates his support for the conquests obtained by the Panamanian people and government in the canal treaty entering into effect as of 1 October 1979, which marks the start of the reversion process of jurisdiction over the entire national territory to the legitimate sovereign. He also declares his determination to adhere to the Panama Canal neutrality treaty protocol as soon as it enters into effect. The president of Panama, the declaration states, salutes the people of Vietnam for their great recovery from the wounds of war, for the reconstruction of the country and its economic, cultural and educational development and for the defense of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Both countries welcome the great victory of the people of Nicaragua who, under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, overthrew the dictatorial and fascist regime of Somoza. They reiterate their support for the people and the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction.

Text of Joint Declaration

PA161956 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 16 Sep 79 p D-19 PA

[Joint declaration signed by Panamanian President Aristides Royo and SRV Premier Pham Van Dong in Panama City on 15 September]

[Text] His excellency the president of the Republic of Panama and his excellency the premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and at the invitation of the Panamanian Government:

Recalling that in the sixth nonalined summit in Havana it was approved by consensus that beginning on 1 October 1979 the peoples and nations which are members of the nonalined countries movement will adhere to the treaty protocol on the permanent neutrality of the Panama Canal for the purpose of guaranteeing the ships of all nations access to the canal at all times on a basis of full equality and that Panama agrees with Pham Van Dong, the distinguished representative of the heroic people of the now liberated Vietnam, on recognizing the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as the only legitimate government and vigorously condemning the criminal regime of Pol Pot. Bearing in mind the importance of the solidarity support of the world's peoples and nations for the two countries' just aspiration, they have decided to sign the following declaration:

1. The Vietnamese premier reiterates his firm support for the achievements obtained by the Panamanian people and government in the canal treaty which enters into force on 1 October 1979 and begins the process of returning jurisdiction over all its national territory to its legitimate sovereign and declares his firm determination to adhere to the treaty protocol on the permanent neutrality of the Panama Canal as soon as the treaty goes into force.

2. The president of Panama warmly greets the Vietnamese people on the occasion of the great achievements obtained in recovering from the wounds of war, the reestablishment and development of the economy, culture and education and the struggle for the defense of their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity for the happy achievement of the peaceful construction of their country.

3. The two countries warmly greet the great victory of the Nicaraguan people who, under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, overthrew the fascist dictatorial regime of Somoza and reiterate Vietnam and Panama's support for the people and the junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction (?which is) democratic, just and socially progressive.

Issued in Panama City, capital of the Republic of Panama on 15 September 1979.

[Signed] Pham Van Dong, Vietnamese premier

Aristides Royo, Panamanian president.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO GRANTS LAND TITLES, PROMISES TO GIVE MORE LAND

PA161527 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 16 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Carazo has promised to give land to more Costa Ricans. So far, 130,000 Costa Ricans are landowners. In a vibrant speech delivered before more than 5,000 peasants gathered at the national gymnasium yesterday, President Rodrigo Carazo said that he will continue the struggle to give land to more Costa Ricans. We commit this generation to bring more land and housing to all. We grant these land titles today, 15 September, in order to commit our generation to giving all Costa Ricans land and housing within the shortest period of time.

Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo said that it is and must be a commitment of our generation because for many years we have been listening to demands for land. Carazo said: We have surpassed all expectations by giving land titles to 130,000 Costa Ricans during the 16 months of my administration. We will make 1/2 million Costa Ricans landholders or homeowners in the 3 years left of my administration. Carazo said that in assuming power he made the commitment to his conscience and his country to use all his strength to give land and housing to most Costa Ricans.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT CANCELS INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS

PA151633 Paris AFP in Spanish 1538 GMT 15 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Sep (AFP)--This capital was without public transport this morning because of a strike called by transport owners. Meanwhile, the authorities announced the cancellation of all official activities to commemorate Central American independence for fear of new disorders.

Students and workers announced this morning that they would stage a march from El Rosario Church in the downtown area to the cemetery in the suburbs to accompany the remains of the youth that died during yesterday's disorders and those of another three who were found shot to death in an automobile.

Bus owners called a strike in support of a requested fare increase despite the fact that they are getting a subsidy from the government.

The government's cancellation of the public acts to commemorate independence are a warning to the opposition, generally well-informed sources asserted.

DISTURBANCES CONTINUE; DEMONSTRATION IN SAN SALVADOR

PA141826 Paris AFP in Spanish 1805 GMT 14 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Sep (AFP)--As a result of disorders here today, when police dispersed a demonstration by the People's Revolutionary Bloc, one student was killed, 25 were injured, 10 vehicles were burned and 10 buildings were partially destroyed.

Defense Ministry's Denial in Shooting

PA160416 Paris AFP in Spanish 2207 GMT 15 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Sep (AFP)--The Salvadoran Defense and Public Security Ministry today denied that members of the security forces took part in yesterday's shooting during a People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) demonstration in which one person was killed. The ministry says in an official communique that the incidents were planned in advance from abroad by leaders of leftist groups in the country. The communique points out that last month it received information that disorders were going to take place in this capital some time in mid-September.

The ministry adds that the security forces remained in their barracks, with orders not to pay attention to the leftist provocations. It says the government is in a position to guarantee tranquillity.

Meanwhile, the BPR justified the burning of buses and cars and the destruction of stores yesterday when the demonstration was dispersed near Cuscatlan Square, in San Salvador's east side, alleging that it is defending the people.

Gunfight in Santa Ana

PA170206 Paris AFP in Spanish 0047 GMT 17 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Sep (AFP)--Five persons were wounded today in the city of Santa Ana, some 64 km west of this capital, in a gunfight during a demonstration.

A group of civilians opened fire on members of the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) as the latter came out of a church, wounding five persons.

Meanwhile, the capital remained relatively calm after the incidents of recent days. Bus service was partially restored, despite claims by the owners of passengers vehicles that they would remain on strike until their vehicles receive proper protection and the fares are revised.

The government has exhorted them to normalize service, threatening suspension of their concessions.

The army, meanwhile, patrols city streets with armored vehicles.

FPL Claims Bomb Explosions

PA170421 Paris AFP in Spanish 0401 GMT 17 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Sep (AFP)--Three bomb explosions damaged three automobile spare parts stores here today.

The clandestine Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) claimed credit for the explosions through anonymous phone calls to several newspaper offices.

There were no victims; material damage in the stores was estimated at $40,000.

Disturbances Blamed on USSR, Cuba

PA150315 Paris AFP in English 0254 GMT 15 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 14 Sept (AFP)--A student was killed and 25 people were injured here today when police broke up an opposition demonstration, bringing to 16 number of people who have been killed in El Salvador for political reasons this month.

Cars were burned and buildings sacked during the demonstration called by the Revolutionary People's Bloc (?04) to protest against repression by the military-(?based) regime of Gen Carlos Romero.

Plainclothes security agents intervened despite General Romero's promise last month that street demonstrations would be permitted.

Meanwhile, in Mexico City, San Salvador Mayor Hugo Guerra blamed the growing violence in his country on interference by foreign elements, coming especially from the Soviet Union and Cuba.

Mayor Guerra, attending a twin-city ceremony, said the Salvadoran Government had been "forced to have recourse to methods of control provided for in the national constitution."

He said there was no comparison to be made between the situation in El Salvador and that which developed in Nicaragua before the fall of dictator Anastasio Somoza.

At the same time, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Jose Antonio Rodriguez Porth was reported to have arrived in Buenos Aires on a search for support for his government in the face of rising discontent.

NICARAGUA

SRV'S PHAM VAN DONG ARRIVES; RALLY HELD

Robelo Speech

PA142317 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1631 GMT 14 Sep 79 PA

[Speech by Alfonso Robelo, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at welcoming rally for Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong in Revolution Plaza, Managua live]

[Text] Comrade Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, comrades of the mission of the heroic Vietnamese people, Nicaraguan brothers:

In the name of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, I greet the Vietnamese people with revolutionary respect. These people are represented here today by their leader, their premier, that great revolutionary Pham Van Dong.

The Vietnamese Republic is an example of anti-imperialist struggle. Throughout all its history, it has constantly struggled against various repressions. In 1943, it struggled against Japanese occupation, later against French colonialist troops, more recently against U.S. intervention and lately against Chinese attacks. Therefore, these are long-suffering people. They are a people who have proved, with struggle, their desire to be free, their desire to be masters of their own fate. [applause]

Four years ago, Vietnam completed its liberation. Today we are a free people.

Four years ago, in 1975, when Vietnam attained its freedom, the Nicaraguan people had to celebrate it privately because we were still oppressed by the Somozist dictatorship. But today the Vietnamese people, by means of this mission, accompany us in the celebration of our liberation. Our peoples are joined in a single embrace because we are brother countries which have struggled and will struggle for their liberation. [applause]

People of Nicaragua, we have here today one of the pillars of Vietnamese liberation. People of Nicaragua, among us we have an outstanding fighter. The presence of Comrade Pham Van Dong, who has participated in every phase of the struggle of the Vietnamese people in this century, is for us--the revolutionary people of Sandino--a special distinction and special proof of recognition of the militant spirit of the Nicaraguan people. [words indistinct] Comrade Pham Van Dong has for over 50 years fought shoulder to shoulder with that great forger of Vietnam's independence, Ho Chi Minh. [applause]

It is important that we keep in mind, Nicaraguan brothers, the most important factors, not only of the victory which the Vietnamese people achieved 4 years ago, but also of the victory which we won approximately 50 days ago. It is important that we keep in mind that there should always exist a close unity among all those who participated in the struggle for the liberation of Nicaragua, all fighters for independence throughout the world. It is for this reason that we should always bear in mind the slogan of: Unity Between People and Army; Unity Among Government, Army and People; All United To Defend Our Sandinist Revolution.

Similarly, it is important that we have revolutionary firmness, that we understand that the vices of the past should be forgotten, that they no longer have any place within the Sandinist revolution. Every Sandinist must be a model of honesty. He must bear in mind that in this reconstruction there is room for only honesty. Honest diligence guarantees the kind of leadership that the Nicaraguan and Vietnamese people have established within their processes of reconstruction.

Revolutionary people have their eyes on our country. We do not wish to disillusion them. It is a great responsibility. The presence of the Vietnamese delegation precisely demonstrates this. They have come from very far away. Vietnam is on the other side of the earth, more or less on the same parallel as Nicaragua, but on the other side of the earth, and they are here to give us a demonstration, to show us the great international solidarity which the Nicaraguan people have received. [applause]

Revolutionary solidarity is international. People are brothers. People break down barriers. We must state very clearly that counterrevolutionary forces, which were unable to defeat Vietnam, will not be able to defeat Nicaragua either. [applause]

We are in the month of our patriotic holidays--the month of September. Today is the 123d anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto. On 14 September 1856, a few kilometers north of Managua, occurred the decisive victory in the national struggle against the Yankee filibusterer. That was our first victory against interventionism. Henceforth, it should be clear to all interventionist forces that our country, acting as a single man, would reject them whenever they dared to put their feet on Nicaraguan territory. [lengthy applause]

This is our first 14 September in true freedom. It seems to us to be a very appropriate date to reiterate to all the Nicaraguan people something which the people, and our vanguard the Sandinist Front, had already confirmed. For this reason, I wish to read a brief decree.

It states the following:

The junta of Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, considering:

That the internationalist solidarity of people on behalf of the Sandinist revolution, expressed through the participation of outstanding cadres, contributed largely to the Nicaraguan revolutionary victory;

That the tasks of consolidating the revolutionary triumph and national reconstruction necessarily require the active participation of internationalist leadership cadres under equal conditions with that of the Nicaraguan revolutionaries to make solidarity even more effective;

That revolutionary Commander Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez, an extraordinary example of solidarity [applause], an extraordinary example of international solidarity toward the Nicaraguan revolution, in which he has participated continuously since 1961, must carry out, without limitations based on his nationality, important tasks within the Nicaraguan revolutionary process;

And considering that it is the duty of the state and the revolution to honor the internationalists who, like Commander Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez, made the triumph of the Sandinist revolution a reality, decrees:

Article 1. Revolutionary Commander Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez is hereby declared a native of Nicaragua. [applause]

In closing, I will only say that freedom, when it is defended by an entire people, cannot be delayed by any tyrant or army. Vietnam and Nicaragua have demonstrated the peoples' ability to struggle to maintain their independence as long as they are united.

In this Revolution Plaza today lives the spirit of the general of free men, Augusto Cesar Sandino, and the forger of the independence of Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh. [applause]

Vietnam has reached the final consequences. The Vietnamese people have faithfully carried out something which General Sandino proclaimed in this hemisphere: a free fatherland. [shouts of "Free fatherland"] Long live the people of Vietnam! [shouts of "Viva"] Long live the people of Nicaragua! [shouts of "Viva"] Hail Ho Chi Minh! [shouts of "Viva"] Hail Sandino! [shouts of "Viva"] Long live the Sandinist revolution! [shouts of "Viva," applause]

Nunez Speech

PA150015 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1719 GMT 14 Sep 79 PA

[Speech by Sandinist Commander Carlos Nunez, member of the Joint National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, at a rally to greet Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong in Managua's Plaza de La Revolucion--live]

[Text] Comrade Pham Van Dong, premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; comrade members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; brothers of the FSLN Joint National Directorate; brother FSLN members, heroic people of Nicaragua:

When an exploited and oppressed people rise up against their enemies, they awaken the best feelings of fraternity, admiration and solidarity in the world because nations that fight to free themselves from the yoke of appression know that the fight of a fraternal nation is a living expression of their own hopes and aspirations. For this reason, there is world solidarity with our popular Sandinist revolution, the youngest revolution in Latin America. This revolution is the result of a bloody process of struggle which led it to topple one of the cruelest and bloodiest dictatorships in Latin America. [applause]

The Nicaraguan revolution, which comprises social forces which [words indistinct], has liberated Central America and Latin America of the shame of having a regime characterized by its brutality, contempt for life, a genocidal attitude and an undemocratic spirit. It could not have been any other way. An unjust cause can never prevail over a just cause. [applause]

The march of the nations which look to the future cannot be stopped by the stubbornness of reactionary groups because it has been historically proven that history marches forward and, sooner or later, it crushes with the vigor of the masses those regimes which try to maintain a primitive system of domination that is doomed to disappear. That was the fate of the Somozist regime: to be buried forever in our fatherland by the action of our people and the revolutionary Sandinism. [applause]

Consequently, this is how the colossal struggle of our people against a professional army--trained in all counterinsurgency techniques--was sealed. The initial battles waged almost emptyhanded, the confrontations in which the revolutionaries hardly knew how to use their weapons, and the unbreakable disposition of our people and their political-military vanguard, the FSLN, have won the greatest admiration, the most profound respect and the strongest solidarity of the fraternal nations.

Within this context of world solidarity and as we mark the 123d anniversary of our first victory against Yankee intervention led by the mercenary William Walker, our revolution, our heroic people and our organization are proud to have the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Comrade Premier [applause] Pham Van Dong as our distinguished guest. [applause] Our people and their vanguard, under the watchword of the heroic nation of Sandino, greet the heroic Vietnamese people. Our people want to highlight our profound respect for the Vietnamese revolution, recognize the great contribution of the Vietnamese people and their leaders to world revolution through the exemplary heroism they displayed when they confronted French colonialism, Japanese imperialism and U.S. imperialism and gave the real meaning to the word freedom.

The just cause of the Vietnamese people, their party and their leader was, is and will be a flag, an inspiration, a school and an example for victorious revolutions and for nations fighting to obtain their complete liberation. Nicaragua has not escaped the influence, the prestige and the fortitude of the heroic struggle of the victorious Vietnamese people.

We are two nations, although far apart, which have had to fight to the death against similar enemies, under different circumstances and experiences but united by a common bond: to struggle on behalf of the people to eradicate foreign domination, to fight to the end against the internal enemies, and to obtain for our people a promising future of freedom and deep social contents. These were the bonds that the revolutionary organizations [words indistinct] with all nations, at the height of the struggle, which led the Sandinist Front to identify itself with the Vietnamese revolution when it was attacked by the Chinese interventionists and to express its utmost confidence that the Vietnamese people would emerge successful and defeat this new aggression. [applause]

And so it was. Vietnam defeated all interventions and it will defeat anyone who attempts to step on its soil. This will be so because the people are following the noble teachings of [words indistinct] Ho Chi Minh and because there is nothing so precious as independence and freedom. [applause]

The Vietnamese people want to be free and independent. They fought for independence, they are fighting and will fight for it with the support of all the revolutionaries in the world.

We are sure that these political bonds, fraternal and spiritual, uniting Nicaragua and Vietnam will be maintained intact. These are unbreakable bonds sealed by proletarian internationalism of nations united in struggle.

While the general of free men, Augusto Cesar Sandino, in 1927 was taking his army of workers and peasants into the hills to fight against the U.S. invader and expel him from the country, the Vietnamese revolutionaries in 1930, with the working class and their party, were rising up as a nation against the French colonialists to expel them from the fatherland and establish the first revolution, creating the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in 1945, when the Vietnamese Workers Party in 1954, after having definitively expelled the French colonialists, led the Vietnamese people in the war of liberation against U.S. intervention. On 21 September 1956, national hero Rigoberto Lopez was initiating the beginning of the end of tyranny [applause] with the execution of the father of the dictatorship, the assassin of Sandino, Anastasio Somoza Garcia.

While the Vietnamese were crushing U.S. domination in 1975, our people were already preparing to give greater stimulus to the antidictatorial movement and, in 1972, when the heroic people of Vietnam were the victims of new aggression by the Chinese invaders, our organization and our people not only condemned the unjust aggression, but also tried to strengthen world revolution by enlisting all our people in the final phase of the struggle against the Somozist dictatorship. [applause]

These are the ties which unite peoples regardless of time or distance. They know that a revolutionary victory enriches the struggle for liberty and social progress. The extraordinary Vietnamese epic has been written for the history of all mankind.

In the war against imperialism, the Vietnamese nation victoriously confronted an expeditionary force of over 600,000 troops from the United States and various satellite countries, 60 percent of them marines, 32 percent of them tactical aviation forces, and 50 percent of them the strategic (?air force) of U.S. imperialism. Vietnam mobilized 6 million soldiers, suffered over 7.85 million tons of bombs, and the latest scientific and technical inventions by the United States in a war that was senseless, unjust and contemptible to all humankind. Despite all the difficulties, Vietnam won. [applause] Its formidable victory opened the way for new victories by the people of the world, giving a vigorous stimulus to revolutionary struggles worldwide.

It won against one of the greatest offensives to be launched by the imperialists since World War II. It ended the domination of imperialism. It demonstrated that oppressed peoples can win their freedom. It buried forever the ambitions of imperialists in Southeast Asia, forcing them to change their international strategy. It weakened the world's reactionary forces, strengthening revolutionary currents, but above all, it gave courage, confidence, firmness and revolutionary fervor to the vanguard detachments of the people of the world. [applause]

How could we fail to value this feat? How could we fail to call a thousand times heroic a people who, again like our people, suffered attacks in almost all their cities; the destruction of 12 capitals and 51 district seats; the bombing of [words indistinct], with 30 of them being completely destroyed; the elimination of industrial areas; serious attacks on all hydraulic plants; the destruction of 5 million square meters of housing; attacks on all railroad lines, bridges, port systems and maritime and fluvial systems; damage to 1,600 hydraulic facilities, and the bombing of 100,000 schools and 350 hospitals. What else but heroic can you call a people arising from ruins under difficult and emphatically adverse conditions [applause] and who unite. [Words indistinct] organize and advance? [applause]

The Nicaraguan people know how to obtain revolutionary lessons from the Vietnamese revolution. Our people know how to learn, amid their difficulties and sacrifices, from the unconquered, unyielding, courageous and intelligent spirit of Vietnamese people.

Your revolution has established a landmark in the struggle of the world's nations to attain national liberation, peace and social progress. It determines the attitude of the revolutionary masses in Central America and Latin America. It is a fighting symbol against oppression, and therefore it has the unavoidable duty of faithfully complying with dedication and sacrifice in this gigantic responsibility.

Therefore, they must work very hard and tirelessly. They must seek means to consolidate.

Our people must actively participate in production tasks under the direction of state and class organizations. They must firmly assume the struggle to [word indistinct] those who would destroy and divide the people, [word indistinct] their participation and hamper national reconstruction.

We must be unyielding with the weak and hesitant, energetic when defending our conquests, critical of our errors in our attempts to build new things, [word indistinct] in the solution of revolution's urgent problems and drastic with opportunist who see in our generosity and our united spirit an opportunity [applause] to attain better positions.

In this way, we can tell the world that the people of Sandino are free, that they clamor and will [words indistinct] an economic and military policy.

The Nicaraguan revolution, filled with revolutionary fervor and and alight with the Sandinist flame, continues steadily in its revolutionary struggle to rebuild the country. We shall soon be able to tell the democratic people, the revolutionary movement and our own people that we defeated the dictatorship, overcame our weaknesses, rebuilt the destroyed nation. We are still free and our victory is ours. [applause]

People-army unity! [applause] Nicaragua and Vietnam together in national liberation! Nicaragua and Vietnam (?live) in the unity and example of President Ho Chi Minh! [applause]

Long live Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino! [applause] The fatherland, the revolution, the fatherland! Free fatherland or death! [applause]

Pham Van Dong Speech

PA142130 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1649 GMT 14 Sep 79 PA

[Speech by Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong at Rally in Managua's Plaza de La Revolucion in his honor, in Vietnamese with simultaneous Spanish translation--live]

[Text] Dear leaders of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]; dear Nicaraguan brothers and sisters:

We are extremely pleased and happy to visit you during these glorious and epic days in Nicaragua's history, when the heroic Sandinist fighters and the Nicaraguan brothers have succeeded in victoriously materializing Augusto Cesar Sandino's (?faith) and determination to fight [words indistinct] that Nicaragua will be free only through shots and at the expense of their own blood and have led the fatherland to the sun of freedom. [applause]

In the name of the Vietnamese people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, I convey to the leaders of the FSLN and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, to the Sandinist fighters and the entire heroic Nicaraguan people, our most affectionate feelings and most fervent congratulations. I sincerely thank the leaders of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the FSLN for the moving and beautiful words addressed to the Vietnamese people and our dear President Ho Chi Minh. These words are a further expression of the profound solidarity and friendship between the Vietnamese and Nicaraguan people. [applause]

I ask you, brothers and sisters, to observe a minute of silence to render homage to the memory of Augusto Cesar Sandino, great national hero of Nicaragua, and of all the martyrs who fell for the sake of the Nicaraguan fatherland's independence and freedom. [applause] (?Thank you).

The Vietnamese people have long known and admired the Nicaraguan people, an indomitable people who have written resplendent epic deeds in the struggle for their fatherland's independence and freedom. Today, at the dawn of the new victory and when a new anniversary of Nicaragua's independence is being commemorated, how beautiful (?and splendid) is your great and majestic fatherland!

Every river, every mountain, every township, every Nicaraguan city from Ocotal and Segovia to Monimbo, Leon, Esteli, Matagalpa and Rivas--all have their names linked to the extraordinary battles waged by innumerable sons of Nicaragua who, from generation to generation, have succeeded each other in writing golden pages in the history of the fatherland, inheriting and bringing into play the slogan of free fatherland or death under the firm and revolutionary leadership of the FSLN, founded by Comrade Carlos Fonseca Amador. [applause]

The Nicaraguan people launched themselves into the definitive battle and emerged from it victorious. The dictatorial, reactionary regime of Somoza, imposed and supported for more than 45 years by the United States, was toppled. The yoke of U.S. domination which lasted more than 100 years in Nicaragua was destroyed. With this historic victory the Nicaraguan people have established a new era--the era of total liberty and independence, an era in which the Nicaraguan people are the masters of their country's destiny, an era of a new prosperous and happy Nicaragua. [applause]

The deep roots and the tremendous vitality of this victory are, above all, based on the solidarity, courage and indomitable determination of a people who rose up to obtain the right to life and freedom. This victory is also due to the great and opportune international solidarity and support, particularly from the fraternal countries of Latin America. Your great, historic victory is an example and great source of stimulus for people who are struggling to achieve and defend independence and sovereignty, particularly for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. This victory creates new possibilities for strengthening solidarity and unity of action of the Latin American countries against intervention and aggression by U.S. imperialism.

The great victory of the Nicaraguan revolution eloquently shows that today, once people are awake and determined to rise up and struggle to gain control of their own destiny, they are fully able to exercise and defend the right to freely (?choose) the path of development in accordance with their desires, national identity and the [words indistinct] in which the three revolutionary currents, developing as impetuous storms, are attacking imperialism and hegemonism from different directions [words indistinct] to achieve more splendid victories than ever before.

Dear Nicaraguan brothers and sisters, like the Vietnamese people, you have had to make great sacrifices in the struggle to the death against fierce and [word indistinct] enemies. Today we already have the most sublime and precious things: independence and freedom. [applause] We are determined to firmly maintain those revolutionary achievements at all costs.

As the comrade leaders of the Nicaraguan revolution said, you are facing new extremely difficult, big and complex tasks. However, with the wise program of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and under the wise leadership of the experienced Sandinist Front, and with the sympathy and support of the fraternal countries of Latin America and all progressive mankind, you will surely overcome the difficulties and obstacles and will defend and successfully build a new independent, democratic, just and progressive Nicaragua. [applause] However, [word indistinct] and Machiavellian all the maneuvers of imperialism and international reaction against the noble cause of the Nicaraguan people, they will bite the dust of ignominious defeat, as they have recently done.

In the name of the Vietnamese people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, I want to take advantage of this occasion to assure you, brothers and sisters, that the Vietnamese people have been, are and will always be the dear brothers and comrades in arms of the heroic people of Nicaragua. [applause] We will always stand by you.

Friends, long (?considered) by imperialism as its secure rearguard, Latin America is experiencing today a revolutionary awakening. The people of Latin America and the Caribbean are arising with a fiery and indomitable will to secure and defend their independence and sovereignty, demanding the right to be the owners of their natural resources. They have excellent prospects.

With this confidence, from the now free fatherland of the immortal Cesar Sandino, I extend to the sister nations of Latin America and Caribbean countries greetings of solidarity, struggle and victory from the Vietnamese people.

Dear brothers and sisters, under the banner of the great President Ho Chi Minh--that nothing is more precious than freedom and liberty--the Vietnamese people struggled for half a century, making a great sacrifice for the cause of achieving and defending independence and liberty for their country. In the spring of 1975, our people achieved total victory in their anti-Yankee resistance for national salvation. [applause] Our people could have been living in peace, striving to overcome the aftermath of war and critical moments, building a prosperous and happy life, but the reactionary clique and the rulers of Beijing, who have long harbored big-power desires of expansionism and hegemonism, (?view) a united, Socialist Vietnam having a sovereign, independent line as a big obstacle to their ambitions. That clique has resorted to all [word indistinct] and brutal maneuvers, politically, militarily and economically, in a futile attempt to dominate Vietnam.

However, this nefarious clique has failed miserably. The glorious victory of the Vietnamese people and the [words indistinct] of the fatherland on the southwest and northern borders respectively have dealt serious blows to the expansionism and big-power hegemonism of the Beijing reactionaries. Despite their successive defeats, the reactionary clique in Beijing has not given up its evil attempts to subject Vietnam by intervening and threatening to attack Laos and establish a genocidal regime in Kampuchea.

Our people are determined to maintain ourselves always vigilant and ready to fight and deal the aggressors even stronger blows, determined to defend firmly their dear fatherland and their [words indistinct] in socialism. [applause] At the same time, we are resolved to strengthen solidarity with our brothers of Kampuchea and Laos and help one another in defending independence and sovereignty and building a new life on our respective paths, in keeping with the circumstances of each country. And we are resolved to contribute actively to the cause of peace, stability and prosperity in Southeast Asia and the world. [applause]

After 30 years of difficult struggle and after the glorious victory attained, the Vietnamese people have no more cherished desire than to be able to live in peace to rebuild the country. Because of this, the Government of Vietnam practices an independent, sovereign line and a foreign policy of peace, friendship and cooperation with all countries, with the USSR and fraternal socialist nations, with countries enjoying national independence and with other countries on the basis of mutual respect, equality, reciprocal benefit and peaceful coexistence.

We value highly the brilliant success of the sixth nonalined summit held in Havana. We consider it of great and profound significance for the quantitative and qualitative development of the movement. We commit ourselves to do everything possible to contribute in the most active manner to strengthening the movement for the sake of its lofty objectives--peace, national independence and social progress. [applause]

Dear Nicaraguan brothers and sisters, everyone, the distance between our countries is the immense Pacific Ocean. However, the Vietnamese people feel very close to you, perhaps due to the awareness of the indomitable fighting spirit and the noble, valuable qualities of our two peoples that unite us in the big family of revolutionary people. [applause]

In effect, we share the same history of people who have been oppressed and we have the same rebellious, indomitable will. Our two people have fought courageously and have triumphed gloriously. Actually, we face immense tasks in erasing the scars of victory, in reconstructing the country. [2 minute break in transmission]

[Sentence in progress] ...of the first contacts of comaraderie and brotherhood with the leaders of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the FSLN in this mass rally filled with enthusiasm and revolutionary courage--a meeting filled with Nicaraguan-Vietnamese internationalist solidarity--we are even more confident of the splendid future of the great fatherland of Augusto Cesar Sandino and even more confident that the solidarity and ties of fraternal friendship between our two people will be steadily and happily consolidated and strengthened. [applause]

Friends, from the country of Ho Chi Minh, we have brought our hearts to the fatherland of Sandino [applause], the hearts of revolutionaries, the most radical revolutionaries, the revolutionaries who uphold their will to struggle and their determination to win [applause], their will to struggle and determination to win for their own revolutionary struggle and for the revolutionary cause of all people of the world. [applause]

At this moment, have a great desire to get closer to each of you, to get closer to the men, women, elders, children, to extend to you our warmest feelings. We want to embrace all of you and pledge before all of you forever and eternally that the Vietnamese people will be alongside you, together in combat and together in victory. [applause]

Long live free Nicaragua! [shouts of "Viva"] Long live Augusto Cesar Sandino! [applause and vivas] Long live the fighting solidarity and fraternal friendship between the people of Vietnam and Nicaragua! [Vivas, prolonged applause]

We want to leave to you a banner. [announcer explains that at this moment Premier Pham Van Dong is handing Moises Hassan of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction a red banner with yellow letters which read: "Long live solidarity and friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and Nicaragua, Pham Van Dong, premier of the Socialist People's Republic of Vietnam, 1979."]

Premier's Farewell Address

PA151952 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 15 Sep 79 PA

[Farewell speech by Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport in Managua on 15 September--read by announcer.

[Text] Dear comrades of the junta of the Government of Reconstruction and the Sandinist National Liberation, Front: On bidding farewell to the glorious fatherland of Augusto Cesar Sandino and the heroic Nicaraguan people, I once again deeply express our thanks for providing an atmosphere of camaraderie and brotherhood. This brief visit has left us deep and beautiful impressions of Nicaragua and its unconquerable and revolutionary people. I am sure that this brief visit will contribute to strengthening even more the relations of friendship and solidarity between the Nicaraguan and Vietnamese people. Dear comrades, I send you our greetings of solidarity and victory.

FSLN SPOKESMAN CHARGES PSDS 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY'

PA171805 Paris AFP in Spanish 1719 GMT 16 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 16 Sep (AFP)--A rightwing political party which was trying to reorganize with new leftist orientations was publicly accused of being counterrevolutionary here today. Announcer Cesar Estrada, official spokesman of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) in the government's television news program, issued the accusation against the planned Sandinist Socialist Democratic Party (PSDS).

The PSDS was being organized by young members of the Democratic Conservative Party, one of the factions of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party which disappeared with the fall of the Somozist dictatorship in which it co-ruled.

One of its leaders is Jaime Chamorro, brother of newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro whose assasination in January 1978 encouraged the insurrection which ousted the Somozist dictatorship.

Members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], a political organization of businessmen created shortly before the victory of the revolution, had expressed its interest in joining the planned PSDS. One of the main members of the MDN is Alfonso Robelo, member of the national government junta.

Estrada, the sole Sandinist spokesman in the country's television news programs, said that the organization of the new party is a counterrevolutionary maneuver. He added that if the youths have political concerns they can join the Sandinist Youth, a youth organization which the Sandinist Party is organizing.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GUINEA-BISSAU

FL141746 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Sep 79 FL

[Text] The Republics of Cuba and Guinea-Bissau have signed an agreement on reciprocal facilities for their [diplomatic] missions. The agreement was signed at the Foreign Ministry's Ambassadors Hall.

Isidoro Malmierca, foreign minister of Cuba, and Victor Saude Maria, commissioner of foreign affairs of Guinea-Bissau, signed the document for their respective governments. The two officials expressed satisfaction with the formalization of this agreement which completes and extends the broad and firm relations that bind our peoples and governments.

Rene Anillo Capote and Pelegrin Torras, first vice minister and vice minister of foreign affairs of Cuba, respectively; and (Ulises Monteio), charge d'affaires in Cuba of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, attended the signing ceremony.

ROA COMMENTS ON ISSUES AT CARACAS CONFERENCE

FL151201 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Raul Roa Garcia, chief of the Cuban delegation to the 66th Interparliamentary Union Conference that is being held in Caracas, has declared that Cuba will have the privilege of welcoming legislators from throughout the world at the 68th conference that will be held in Havana.

In his remarks, the vice president of the People's Government National Assembly recalled that the Interparliamentary Union has condemned the racist South African regime. He also stressed the role African people are playing for their emancipation.

Roa referred to the Puerto Rican people's right to free themselves from the North American colonial domination. He condemned the Camp David agreements and reaffirmed Cuba's solidarity with the people of Cyprus for the return of their occupied territory.

Roa described as very positive the signing of peace negotiations between the POLISARIO Front and Mauritania. He recalled plots to prevent a reunification of Korea and the North American threats against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He hailed the SALT II agreements signed by the United States and Soviet Union in Vienna.

Roa also hailed the participation of the Algerian parliamentary group in the conference in the search for a just and lasting solution to the typically colonial problem of the Western Saharan people.

Roa referred to the socio-economic problems that affect a large part of mankind.

He said that Havana, as host of the 68th Interparliamentary Union Conference, will have the privilege of welcoming legislators from throughout the world.

His words did not please the delegations of Malaysia and Morocco which initiated a provocation by pounding on the tables with their fists. They were followed by the delegations of Senegal, France and Australia while the leader of India's lower house, who was chairing the session, did nothing to stop it.

As soon as Roa went to the speaker's podium there were unexplainable departures of delegations. These interruptions, which forced the chief of the Cuban delegation to interrupt his speech several times, were taken into account by India's deputy [name indistinct] to stop the speech before the 10 minutes allowed for each speech were effectively used.

Later, the Cuban delegation protested the provocation. Roa told PRENSA LATINA last night that the Cuban delegation had talked with Parliamentary Union Secretary General (Pio Carlos Derencio) on the sabotage of his speech. The protest will be discussed today with the conference leadership that is led by Godofredo Gonzalez, president of the Venezuelan Congress, [as heard] as representative of the host country.

KAMPUCHEA'S HENG SAMRIN ENDS VISIT 14 SEP

FL151206 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 15 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Heng Samrin, president of the National Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and of the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council, left Cuba yesterday and was seen off by our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

Samrin's visit was in response to an official invitation of the Cuban people, party and government. During his stay in our country, he visited various places of economic and scientific interest. He also met with Fidel and other leaders of countries that participated in the nonalined countries sixth summit.

Party Politburo members Guillermo Garcia, Armando Hart and Arnaldo Milian and other leaders of the Cuban party and government also bade farewell to the Kampuchean chief of state and his delegation.

ALMEIDA BOSQUE HEADS DELEGATION TO NETO'S FUNERAL

PA161656 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba and vice president of the Cuban Council of State, is heading our country's delegation which left for Luanda to attend the funeral of Angolan President Agostinho Neto who died in Moscow on Monday.

BRIEFS

TEACHERS TO NICARAGUA--The 150 Havana elementary school teachers who will go to Nicaragua to teach in rural areas have been honored at a farewell ceremony held in this capital. [Text] [Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Sep 79 PA]